

KENBRIDGE TOWN; ITS ADVANTAGES

Metropolis of Lunenburg and Surrounding Regions.

IT'S GREAT PLACE FOR YOUNG BLOOD

Lunenburg's Busy Centre Invites All Kinds of Industries, and Has Many Inducements to Offer Young Men in Search of an Opening—Wide Awake Folks.

BY FRANK S. WOODSON. Kenbridge, Va., February 14.—Just about six years ago I dropped into the wayside country stopping place in Lunenburg County, known then as Tinkling, and I think I wrote something of what Tinkling would become under the new name of Kenbridge, the name that the then prospective town took on. My recollection is that I had something to do with the naming of the new town that was at that time feeling sure that it would grow up on the line of the great Virginia Railway. It was by the merest accident that the honor of naming the new town fell to me, but that is a story not necessary to be repeated in this letter. Anyhow, it was named Kenbridge, and under that name it has grown within the last six years to great proportions, and is now one of the leading leaf tobacco markets of the State, and is a mercantile and manufacturing centre that plays second fiddle to no town of 1,000 inhabitants on the map of Virginia.

Its Place on the Map. Where is Kenbridge? do you ask. Well, take a map of Virginia, draw a triangle with Blackstone, in Nottingham County, at the apex to the north, Chase City, in Mecklenburg County, at the west corner of the base, and South Hill, in the same county, at the east corner of the base, then look in the centre of the triangle thus formed, and Kenbridge will be correctly located, and it has a right big place on the said map of Virginia.

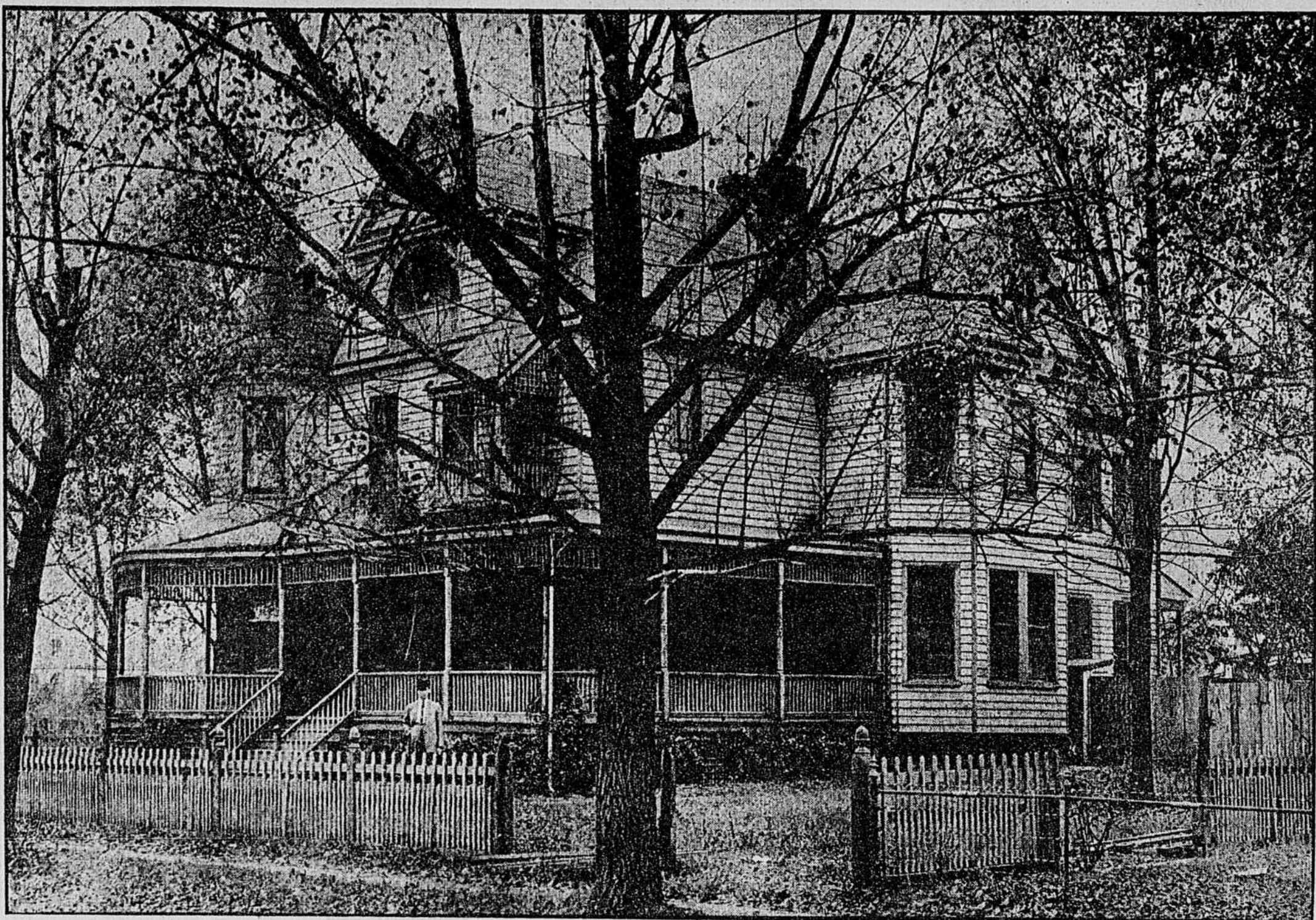
It will be found further, that within this triangle is nearly all of the rich County of Lunenburg, occupying the middle part of it from east to west. The cone, or north part of the triangle, is of Nottingham County lands, the base, or south part, is a rich and prosperous piece of Mecklenburg County, and the eastern side is a considerable slice of Brunswick County, while the Counties of Charlotte and Prince Edward touch the apex, and it may be truthfully said that no part of the State of Virginia is richer in varied forests and timber lands and in agricultural possibilities than the triangularly lying, well-watered and well-drained lands embraced within a triangle, of which Kenbridge is the capital.

Early Ambition. It was the ambition of Kenbridge to become the capital and commercial centre, the banking centre, the marketing town and the educational centre of this triangle, and judging from the things I saw six years ago, I predicted that this dream would be realized within a decade. The realization has come sooner than I predicted, for to-day Kenbridge is a town of 1,000 inhabitants, has its high school, its churches, its banks, its many stores, its factories, its three tobacco warehouses and its big tobacco business, and yet the folks up here tell me they have only made a start, and that within the next half a decade they are going to put the town much more largely on the map. The back country, with its facilities for growing things for the markets, the big interest being taken in the growing of bright tobacco on the lands that heretofore grew only the dark shipping goods, the interest being taken in the dairy and cattle raising business by the farmers hereabouts, the interest being taken in trucking, the disposition of capitalists to establish here manufacturing enterprises that old Lunenburg County never dreamed of in the old days, the development of the granite quarries hereabouts and a number of other things that are attractive to outside investors have all combined to convince me that Kenbridge has really just started on its day of sure enough development.

The Town as It Now Is. I had a short talk with the president and several other officers of the Business Men's Association of this town, and when I had gotten through with the seance I felt quite sure that Kenbridge has only just started on its line of development, from these people I gathered their good about town, and that are worth recordation. It was some time in the early part of 1907 that the engineers of the Virginia Railway came this way and left the signs that the Kenbridge of to-day was the best point in all of Lunenburg County for a sure enough town, and they went to work accordingly. The road went through all right and the story, or many stories of some of the villages that sprung up on the line have been printed in many papers. The Times-Dispatch among them, but after all none of these stories have panned out quite so good a little town. But it is not the history of the town, nor of the facts that made this history, that I am called upon to write. I just want to talk of the Kenbridge of to-day, as I found it this week when I came up here to talk to the boys. The population of the town to-day is about 800 within the corporate limits and there are not less than 200 people in the town and in the regions that surround it that do not understand it. But the fact is that it has grown from

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HOME CONVERTED INTO GREAT SANATORIUM



DEVINE SANATORIUM, HIGHLAND PARK.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN BUSY SOUTHLAND

Towns in Two Virginias and North Carolina Getting Busy in Many Lines.

SUFFOLK'S PEANUT FACTORY

Several Carolina Towns Starting Factories to Make Big Pay Rolls for Workers.

Baltimore, February 14.—Among the Southern industrial and other developmental announcements in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are: Southern Power Company, Charlotte, N. C., will construct power-house and dam 1,320 feet long by 75 feet high to develop 26,400 horsepower; dam requires 200,000 yards masonry and machinery will include 6,600 horsepower units and two exciter units; will also construct five-mile railroad, all improvements to cost \$1,000,000.

Greenville and Drakesboro Traction Company, will construct steam-driven electric plant on Green River, about two miles from Central City, Ky., to transmit electricity to twenty-one coal mines and other plants within 200-mile radius; also construct steel coal tipples and additional concrete coal pockets; electric plant and transmission system reported to cost \$3,000,000.

Guadalupe Water Power Company, Seguin, Texas, contemplates water-power development for 5,000 horsepower, thirty-mile transmission system, etc., at cost of \$1,500,000.

Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company, Birmingham, Ala., plans to expend \$1,145,000 for electric gas and railway developments.

Biddle Coal and Coke Company was incorporated with capital stock of \$250,000 by A. Plumer Austin and others in Webster County, West Virginia.

Domestic Ice Machine Company, Jacksonville, Fla., was incorporated with capital stock of \$250,000 to establish plant to manufacture ice machines.

Universal Fibre Gln Company, Shreveport, La., was incorporated with capital stock of \$1,000,000 to control rights in Texas and manufacture fibre gln.

Southern Pharmaceutical Company, Nashville, Tenn., was incorporated with capital stock of \$1,000,000 to manufacture chemicals.

Pennsylvania Water and Power Company contemplates improvements and extension during coming year, including completion of \$100,000 duplicate transmission line for generating plant at McCall's Ferry, Pa., to Baltimore, Md.; will also install additional transformer unit in substitution at Baltimore.

Perfection Automatic Gate Company, Strasburg, Va., was incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock; will manufacture automatic and other farm and ornamental gates; takes over established

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CLOVER HILL CLUB AND ITS STUDIES

Somebody Always on Hand to Tell Something Good if Not Original.

FARMERS GET IT AFTERWARD

Address Made in Richmond Heard in the Country. A Good Plan.

When interest flags in a farmer's club it is generally possible to arouse it if some well-qualified member will give a condensed report of some practical farmer's address which has already proven attractive at some larger gathering of farmers. This method has been adopted at the meetings of the Clover Hill Club, in Chesterfield County, where, under the head of the "good of the order," some member reads an address that has proved helpful in a larger field.

Last week this lot fell to G. E. Wray, who had been asked to speak on soil fertility. Instead of giving his own opinions, which may or may not have been of any weight, he gave an address delivered at Richmond by Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, and explained that this scientific farmer practiced what he preached, for he had bought what is called a run-down, poverty-stricken, abandoned farm, and by following a system of soil rebuilding, had brought it up to such a degree of productivity that it now pays a handsome dividend on a valuation of \$300 an acre, while it cost much less than \$20 an acre only a few years ago. Dr. Hopkins is deeply interested in the so-called worn-out lands of Virginia and maintains that these lands can, with comparative ease, be made worth \$200 an acre, possibly more.

He said that the main problem of permanent fertility is simple. It consists in making sure that every essential element of plant food is continuously provided to meet the needs of maximum crops; any element unprovided by nature must be provided by man. The whole subject has been complicated by erroneous theories held by farmers and by so-called scientists in official positions as to the value of crop rotation; also by the ruinous policy of some fertilizer interests in persuading farmers to use high-priced "complete" fertilizers which add to the soil but a fraction of what the plant needs, with the result that the land becomes impoverished. The rational plan is to use abundance of essentials at a reasonable cost. The essentials contained in the soil and air can readily be drawn upon, while those which must be purchased are applied liberally and made available by economic natural methods.

Things Worth Knowing.

Four great fundamental facts upon which the science of plant growth and permanent fertility must be based were all discovered before the establishment of experiment stations. It is not enough, however, to know that clover has power to secure nitrogen from the air, we must know how much it secures in order that we may plan rotation of crops intelligently to provide nitrogen for maximum crops of corn, oats, wheat

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BUILDING DOINGS DOWN IN SOUTH

Some Little Drawbacks, but All the Same Something Was Doing.

The following figures from representative Southern cities, as compiled by the Manufacturers' Record, give a brief summary of Southern and Southwestern building operations during January. A total of forty permits was issued in Norfolk for the month, representing a cost of construction of \$109,450. As compared with the corresponding month last year, these figures show a decrease of \$40,531. Of the total for January of this year, twenty-six permits were for residences, representing a cost of construction of \$56,100. In Richmond a total of sixty-four permits was issued for new buildings, representing a cost of construction of \$133,704, while the value of alterations and repairs was estimated at \$43,830. The cost of construction for which permits were issued in Birmingham during the month was estimated at \$250,230, including \$114,845 for frame residences. As compared with January, 1913, these figures show a decrease of about \$112,000. A total of twenty-nine permits was issued in Augusta during January for new buildings, representing a cost of \$74,675 and 102 permits for alterations and repairs to cost \$20,868. Permits were issued in Macon for construction to cost \$29,759. In Jacksonville permits were issued during the month to the number of 115, representing a cost of construction of \$208,541. As compared with the corresponding month last year, these figures show an increase of about \$55,000. The cost of construction for which permits were issued in Tampa during the month was estimated at \$180,830, including \$30,245 for alterations and repairs. The cost of dwellings alone for which permits were issued in St. Petersburg during the month was estimated at \$34,000. A total of thirty-five permits was issued in Knoxville, representing a cost of construction of \$42,250. In Houston a total of 328 permits was issued, representing a cost of construction of \$202,120. Operations in Dallas lead those of other Texas cities during the month. A total of 234 permits was issued in Dallas, representing a cost of construction of \$727,635. As compared with January, 1913, these figures show an increase of about \$110,000. Figures compiled for the Texas Business Men's Association for other Texas cities show the following values for the month: San Antonio, \$316,765; Fort Worth, \$179,245; Galveston, \$169,300; Waco, \$51,245; Austin, \$43,955; Beaumont, \$30,064. Permits were issued in the District of Columbia to the number of 269, representing a cost of construction of \$461,760. The cost of construction for which permits were issued in Baltimore during the month, including new construction, alterations and repairs, was estimated at \$593,730.

REFLECTS TURN OF AFFAIRS.

Steel Figures Indicate Improvement in Business in the Very Near Future. Pittsburgh, February 14.—The inflated tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation, which was reported yesterday, totaled 4,013,680 tons, an increase of 331,572 tons over December 31, 1913. This reflects a distinct turn in the trend of the steel business, as reports for previous months showed declines in unfinished tonnage.

THE LAW OF SAVING; ABOUT CLUB PLANS

Issues of Hundred Dollar Bonds by Big Corporations Helps Small Investors.

WAY TO SAVE SMALL EARNINGS

Bonds of Small Denomination Proposed for Workingman's Investment—How It Works.

According to the following table, prepared by Dr. Henry S. Williams, a well-known authority, and first published in Moody's Monthly, the United States stands at the bottom of a list of fifteen countries as a nation of savers. This table shows the number of savings bank depositors per thousand of population:

Switzerland	554
Denmark	442
Sweden	402
Norway	401
Belgium	404
New Zealand	350
France	346
Holland	325
Germany	315
England	302
Australia	300
Tasmania	255
Japan	276
Italy	228
United States	95

A table of holders of investment securities would probably tell even more unfavorably against the United States. This country surpasses all others in natural wealth. Our workmen receive much higher wages than those of Europe, and yet even the poorest Italians save out of their meager earnings more than Americans from their abundance. Americans have learned to earn, but not to save.

The French War.

The average French investor has less than \$200 in securities all told, showing a most remarkable distribution of investments in that thrifty country, where even the government encourages saving by making its securities available to the poorest peasant. French "rentes," as government bonds are called, are issued in denominations as low as two francs, 40 cents. The billion dollar indemnity, by which Bismarck thought to crush France after the Franco-German war, was liquidated in two years by the flotation of a loan in small denominations among the people of France. Germany, too, put its bonds within the reach of the ordinary man by issuing them in pieces as small as 200 marks, 50 cents. Securities of great corporations are likewise distributed among the small savers in Europe by the great banks, in sizes suitable to the poorest purse. In the United States, until recently, only the "get-rich-quick" concern catered to the small investor. The big corporations could get all the money they wanted from institutions and from wealthy individuals. Now, however, even the greatest companies have been compelled by the lack of liquid capital in the world's financial centres to look to the people for the money they need. That is one good result from the recent "hard times." No longer is the man with \$100 shown the door by the big

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AVENUES OPEN TO WOMEN OF SOUTH

Virginia Young Woman Who Has Made Business Success Talks to Reporter.

MISS ARMISTEAD HAS IDEAS

Business and Matrimony—School Teaching and Other Vocations. Some Other Thoughts.

Miss Kate H. Armistead, a young Virginia woman, born in Hampton and reared in Danville, has made a business success in Columbia, S. C. She is the general manager of the Southern Commercial Bureau in that city, and has made it a success.

Recently Miss Armistead was interviewed by a reporter of the Columbia State, and in reply to questions, she said some things well worthy the attention of Southern young women generally. No apology is necessary for a reproduction of the interview. Here it is:

"What avenues are open to the business woman of the South?"

Miss Armistead's eyes twinkled as she repeated the question; almost it seemed like a joke to her. Then she replied: "Why, I know of none that are closed, though my work brings me in contact only with those seeking employment in offices, banks, stores, hotels and hospitals."

"A great many employers of office assistants prefer women to men, not only because they do not demand such large salaries, but are more regular and punctual, and do their work more neatly, with more attention to detail."

"Especially is this true of stenographers. While a great many stenographers are inefficient—generally due to lack of fundamental education—there are about twenty good women stenographers to every inefficient one."

Her occupation keeps her in close touch with those seeking employment, on the one side, and with those who employ, on the other. "What do you consider the best vocation?"

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CURING LIQUOR HABIT IN RICHMOND

Real Industrial Establishment Over in Highland Park.

SANATORIUM THAT SHOWS BIG RESULTS

Drunkards Can Be Cured Right at Home—There Is Much to Be Thought Of in Treatment of Unfortunates. A Home That Is a Home.

There has been a lot of talk all over Virginia about prohibition and anti-saloon business and State-wide prohibition, and all the like of that. As a matter of fact, the papers for the past two or three weeks have been more or less crowded with news about prohibition and anti-saloon league legislation. Nevertheless, the fact remains that whiskey drinking is something of a disease, and there are some modern doctors who are of the opinion that it is a curable disease.

There has been a great deal of talk about sanatoriums for the cure of various troubles of mind and body, and there have been many things to say about sanatoriums for the special cure of unfortunate people who have been caught in the grip of the whiskey habit. Some of these so-called cures have been shown to be false. It is possibly true that Richmond has been afflicted with some such fakes. It is quite true that there is no better location for a sanatorium that can really cure the whiskey habit, the opium, or the drug habit than Richmond, but Richmond wants to see the real character of the goods before it puts its indorsement upon anything that comes along.

Showing the Goods. When the Dr. H. L. Devine Sanatorium, Inc., opened up in Highland Park, a suburb of Richmond, and set forth the claim that by the formation of Dr. Devine it could cure the whiskey evil in a short while, anywhere from five to a dozen days or more, the people took on a kind of Missouri idea, and said show us the thing first.

The managers of the sanatorium took the people at their word, and said we will show you all right. Accordingly they advertised that it was a case of cure or no pay, and for several months the institution was run on that basis, some of the best men of Richmond, who had faith in the cure and the goodness of it, being members of the company and putting up their good cash to back their judgment.

The workings and the results of several months have shown that the Devine researches have proven that the whiskey evil is a disease and that it is a curable disease just as any nervous trouble is curable.

Finding this to be true certain Richmond doctors and capitalists and philanthropists saw proper to put their money and their time and their energy into this proposition and the result is that a sanatorium for the treatment and cure of whiskey troubles and opium and other kinds of drug addictions has been established at 200 Fourth Avenue, Highland Park, or North Richmond.

As it Was. The good people who inaugurated this new method as a matter of help to the unfortunate have been fortunate in the selection of a home for the unfortunate, if it may so be called. Anyhow, the location is charming, the suburban site, a real country home with all of the advantages of the nearby city conveniences.

The location is charming in every way, and, and no wonder that with the good results that have been obtained the happy home that is furnished to the unfortunates while being treated the place has made business that has caused its owners to prosper.

It is no longer a question as to cure. That has been settled by medical men for they say the disease can be cured, and the only question is as to where and best can it be cured.

This sanatorium, over in Highland Park, which has a place that cost a great deal of money, showing the judgment of the financial backers thereof, has some very fine recommendations. They certainly have a good plant, and they have the endorsement as to management of some of the best people in Virginia.

RICHMOND SHOW IN NEW YORK.

Westmoreland Candy Co. Carried Off First Honors at a New York Show.

The exhibition of the Westmoreland Candy Company, which was a big convention in New York, that commenced January 28 and lasted about a week, was a success in every way. It came from all parts of the country. The membership was not confined to dealers in drugs proper, but there were representatives who were dealers in druggists' side lines, and in these days candies and other sweet things figure right largely in druggists' side lines.

This convention was opened to exhibitors, and many of the delegates took occasion to put on exhibit goods that were peculiar to their own shops. Among the sidelines who were prominent at the convention and the exhibition of the Westmoreland Candy Company, of this city, this company makes something of a specialty of Peanut Crisp, a product that comes from the Virginia peanut, and this was made prominent.

The exhibition of the Westmoreland Candy Company, of this city, this company makes something of a specialty of Peanut Crisp, a product that comes from the Virginia peanut, and this was made prominent. The exhibition was a fine advertisement for Richmond and Virginia, for it is estimated that 5,000,000 people visited the show, and all of them saw and admired the exhibit booth of the Westmoreland Candy Company, and thus heard about Richmond and the old State.

Petersburg Tobacco Market. Petersburg, Va., February 14.—Market very active this week for both bright and dark grades. Sales of 12,000 for the week, 25,225 pounds, and sales for the season, 2,730,250 pounds. Prices realized during the week were: Bright leaf, \$2.00; dark leaf, \$1.75; short leaf, \$1.50; 100 lb. per cwt. Wrappers, \$1.25; 100 lb. per cwt. Sales of bright during the week, 42,127 pounds; wrappers, \$1.25; 100 lb. per cwt. for the season, 1,104,852 pounds.